

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-cooled, red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—
Clarifies all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rose-red and blood-red the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—the good forefathers' dream.

Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fifeers shrilly pipe!
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Austin Secured Double Pay For Soldiers and Sailors Congressman Little's Tribute To Austin

the following extract is taken from a speech of Representative Little, of Kansas, in the House of Representatives:

"The soldiers of the Republic who go to carry the American flag over the German trenches owe a debt of gratitude to the Hon. Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, that time cannot stale nor custom wither in a thousand years. He brought in the amendment here that gave them a pay that no soldiers in the world ever received before. His name will shine luminous in the dark watches of the night over the American camps for a century, while these 'great leaders', with records as yet unmade, and these expert statesmen, with their pruning knives, who seek to snatch from the fighting man's fingers DICK AUSTIN'S magnificent gift, are unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

J. F. Huddleston For Circuit Court Clerk Campbell County

We are authorized to announce the name of J. F. Huddleston, as a candidate for re-election for Circuit Court Clerk for Campbell County. Election Aug. 1, 1918

Must Get Permission. Philadelphia.—Masters of vessels must not proceed to sea from ports on the Delaware without first receiving permission. Orders to this effect were issued from the office of the Fourth Naval Reserve in this district. Captains are directed to apply to Captain Bonkirk for routing instructions.



1—Major General Branner of the British air force, who is in America to arrange for transatlantic airplane flights. 2—Two corps of Czechoslovak troops arriving in Vladivostok on their way to France to help the allies. 3—Italian and French officers at Lake Garda looking over the region where it was believed the Austrians might resume their attack.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Italians Convert the Austrian Drive Into a Defeat and a Disastrous Rout.

ENEMY LOSSES ARE 250,000

Germans Are Ready to Resume Offensive on West Front, but Allies Confident—Von Kuehlmann's Peace Talk a Fizzle—Baker Asks Postponement of Draft Limit Change.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The grand offensive of the Austrians in Italy, a failure almost from the start, developed into a defeat, and then suddenly into a disastrous rout last week. The hungry armies of Emperor Charles, unable to advance against the gallant Italians and their allies, took advantage of the sudden subsidence of the flood in the Piave to retreat under cover of darkness, but the dawn of Sunday revealed their movements and General Diaz struck swiftly. From the Montello to the sea the Italian artillery poured a murderous fire into the throngs of Austrians who, abandoning their guns, were trying to get across the river. Then the infantry, and even the cavalry men, were called into action and speedily completed the rout. The Piave was almost choked with the enemy's dead.

Within two days the Austrians had not only lost all the ground they gained in their first rush, but had been driven entirely across the river to and in some cases beyond their former lines. Their losses were conservatively estimated at 250,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. In addition the Italians captured great numbers of guns and quantities of munitions and equipment.

The Austrian rear guards fought most stubbornly at the Montello and at the Zenson bend, those at the latter place protecting the two remaining permanent bridges between there and the mouth of the river. The enemy suffered severely from the work of the allied air forces and in this the new American aviators were conspicuous.

All Italy celebrated the great victory and the overenthusiastic, there as elsewhere, expected the Italian army to follow it up by driving the Austrians out of the country. But General Diaz is too wise to fall into a trap similar to the one that caught the enemy. The Austrians have been there long enough to have organized a very strong defensive line, and moreover, the Germans were rushing troops to their support all last week. Diaz did not fall to follow up his advantage in the mountain region, however, for it is there that the next attack is expected. His troops improved their positions very considerably, especially at Monte Grappa, the height that is the key to the passage down to the plains between the Brenta and the Piave.

The crushing defeat of the Austrians had an enormous moral effect in all the belligerent countries. The news caused a profound depression in Austria and Germany that was contrasted by the jubilation in the allied nations. Italy said that all it now asks is the presence of American troops on its front, and these, presumably, are on the way if not already there.

In the dual monarchy the disaster on the Piave only accentuated the serious internal conditions, further encouraging the rebellious Czechs and Slovaks and Slavs, and increasing the general demand for food and peace. The government has neither the one nor the other to offer, for both are under the control of Germany. The spirit of revolution is rife in Austria-Hungary, but a note of warning is sounded by French statesmen, who declare that the allies must not count on the success of a rebellion there. The disaffected peoples are separate and without competent leadership and Austria's allies could easily lend the

troops necessary to suppress any uprisings. Putting Austria out of the war is not yet the way to a general peace.

German military leaders were reported very much disgusted with the failure of their Austrian allies, and it is believed they will now try their hand again on the west front in France or Flanders. Their arrangements for a resumption of the offensive were said last week to be about completed, and a great increase in the activity in the air heralded a new drive. But the comparative calm of several weeks had enabled the allies also to prepare, and their commanders expressed the utmost confidence in their ability to stop the Huns again, wherever they might elect to attack. Early in the week the American government let it be known that there were then in France 900,000 Americans, of whom 650,000 were combatants, and that by July 1 the number would be 1,000,000. These men are being put into the front lines with extraordinary rapidity, and are now holding sectors of varying length in at least six places.

The Americans in the Champagne Thierry region were the heroes of the main operation on the west front last week. Finding the Germans established machinegun nests in the corner of Belleau wood, they rushed in out completely in a swift and brilliant night action, and then went on to clean up an enemy stronghold south of the village of Torcy. This required seven hours of fierce fighting, but at the end of that time the Americans were in undisputed possession of the objective, a wooded hill which commands the German positions in either direction. They had killed some 700 Huns and captured several hundred more, including a dozen officers. The work of the artillery in this operation was remarkable. The losses of the Americans were not out of proportion to the importance of the results.

As usual after a big offensive, Germany put forth another peace feeler, though without waiting for the full measure of Austria's failure to develop. This time Dr. Von Kuehlmann, secretary of foreign affairs, was the mouthpiece. His address in the reichstag not only was received with scorn by the allies, but served to arouse the anger of most of his own countrymen, for two reasons. First, he admitted that the central powers no longer had a chance to win victory by force alone; second, he declared that Russia was chiefly to blame for the war, and that France and England were next in order of culpability. So far as war aims and peace offers were concerned he said nothing new. The reichstag heard his address in gloomy silence and then the party leaders attacked it bitterly. It was reported Thursday that Dr. Von Kuehlmann was about to resign. He might be given a job as court jester in view of his statement that a preliminary condition of the exchange of peace views "must be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry." The honesty and chivalry of Germany lie at the bottom of the ocean with the Lusitania, in the ruins of ravished Belgium and in the wreckage of bombed Red Cross hospitals.

Russia came to the front again last week in a sensational way. First was the news, first denied and then confirmed, that Nicholas, the former czar, had been killed by the bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg. One story said he was assassinated by soviet troops during their retreat to that city. Another report was that the bolshevik authorities there had convicted him after a short trial, condemned him to death and shot him.

Then word came from Moscow that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a younger brother of the deposed ruler, had put himself at the head of the new Siberian government and issued a manifesto to the Russian people. The Czechoslovak army in Siberia was reported to have taken Irkutsk and to be fighting in Ekaterinburg, and what is more remarkable, it is said to be commanded by General Alexieff, former Russian commander in chief.

Meanwhile, the allies have been trying to determine what they can do to

aid Russia and rid her of her Teuton conquerors. President Wilson declared himself for peaceful, not forceful intervention, and it is probable a commission of distinguished men, perhaps including representatives of all the allied nations, will be sent with offers of assistance and powers to arrange a plan of co-operation. Kerensky, who appeared unexpectedly in London on his way to America, is confident Russia will soon rejoin in the fight against the central powers. He and other Russian leaders, however, agree that the country will not tolerate foreign intervention in its internal affairs. It is economical and financial aid that Russia needs, and needs at once.

The Germans in southern Russia are making their way toward Smolensk, probably en route to Moscow, despite the protests of the bolshevik foreign minister. They also have landed a strong force at Poti, on the eastern coast of the Black sea.

In eastern Siberia General Semenov and his anti-bolshevik army, after having been driven across the Manchurian border, are again advancing because the forces opposing them were ordered to the protection of Irkutsk.

Germany is now receiving some food supplies from Ukraine, but these are mostly from the German army commissariat which buys them from the peasants at exorbitant prices.

Secretary of War Baker seemingly changed his mind suddenly about extending the draft age limits, for last week he and General March, chief of staff, appeared before the senate committee and agreed in urging that legislation to that end be postponed until the fall. At that time, they said, the war department would be able to submit a vast program for army enlargement, and would know how many soldiers could be transported overseas and how far it would be necessary to extend the draft to obtain the number of men required. Provost Marshal General Crowder said he still believed immediate action necessary, but being only a subordinate, he bowed to the decision of his superiors. The senate committee, which had agreed on twenty to forty years as the new draft limits, voted to defer action.

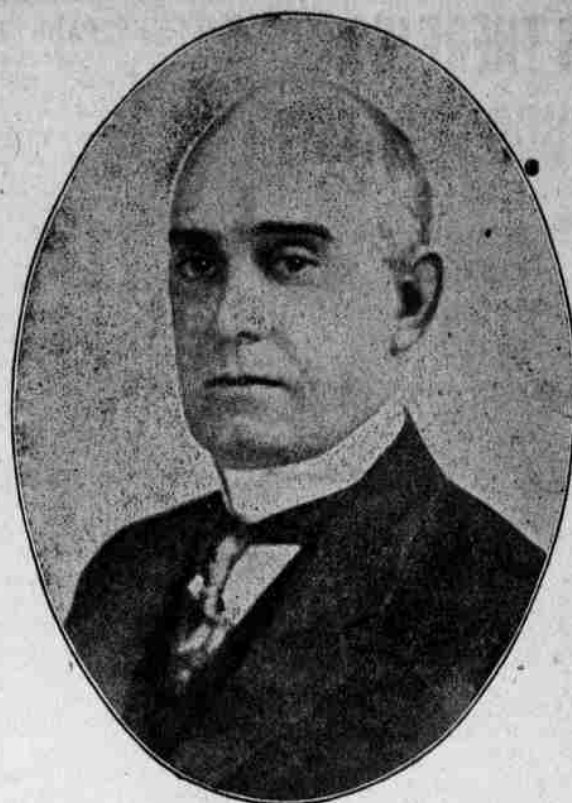
This provoked a storm of protest in congress, chiefly from Republican leaders who declared the delay was another evidence of the administration's procrastination and devotion to unpreparedness. The Democrats promised action in September and said there were enough men in class 1 to meet all requirements until then. To show that there is no need for immediate action Senator Hitchcock said:

"The information given to the committee is, in substance, this: That when we have exhausted all available men in class 1 of the present draft we will have an army of 3,300,000 men in August. In addition, there will be about 140,000 Canadians that we will bring into the army as the result of the treaty just ratified, so that we will then have an army of 3,450,000 men. Now, the highest estimate of the number of men we can have in France at that time is 1,450,000, so that we will have in this country when this congress reconvenes after its proposed recess in September over 2,000,000 men."

On Thursday the drawing of numbers to determine the order in which youths of the class of 1918, about 744,500 in number, shall be called to the colors was conducted in the senate office building, with much of the ceremony that marked the first drawing a year ago. Secretary Baker, blindfolded, drew out the first capsule, with the number 248 inclosed. It was necessary to draw only 1,200 numbers. The new registrants will be placed at the foot of the lists in the classes to which they are assigned by their boards.

The senate agricultural committee, disregarding the advice of many prominent persons, adopted the amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill providing for national prohibition after June 30, 1919, and during the continuance of the war.

On Monday the house passed the \$5,500,000,000 fortifications bill, and the senate passed the \$3,300,000,000 sundry civil bill containing about \$2,000,000,000 more for the shipping program.



HON. AUSTIN PEAY, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Candidate For The Democratic Nomination For Governor Of Tennessee.

Hon. Austin Peay, of Clarksville, Tenn., who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee, is one of the best known and well-qualified men that we have in public life in this State.

For the past twenty years he has taken an active part in the great and momentous questions that have been under consideration in connection with the welfare and advancement of our great commonwealth.

He has served several terms in the General Assembly, and has filled many of the most important positions in that august body, always working earnestly and faithfully for the general welfare, and the upbuilding of the interests of Tennessee and the great institutions that are under the charge of the State.

He is a man who attracts the respect and admiration of all citizens who are fortunate enough to know him, and those who are thus favored will without exception see the truth and consistency in the following statement issued by his neighbors and business associates of his home city, with whom he has mixed and mingled for the last twenty years.

Statement of the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce:

At a meeting of the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce on March 8, 1918, which was largely attended by members and representative citizens, a committee was appointed to prepare a statement relative to the Hon. Austin Peay, whose candidacy for Governor has been announced. This committee composed of the leading men in all lines of business, the legal, fraternity, and religious denominations at a later meeting submitted the following statement which was unanimously adopted:

Because of prevailing extraordinary conditions, which demand the thought and the service of our best men in Federal and State Government and, appreciating the opportunity that the candidacy of our fellow townsman, the Hon. Austin Peay, offers to the people of the State, the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksville desires to present the following statement to the public:

We recognize that Hon. Austin Peay is prompted to offer his services to the people of Tennessee as their

Governor on account of a laudable ambition, yet we are aware of the fact that he is making a great sacrifice in his private affairs, and that he is in no sense expecting personal gain.

Mr. Peay is a lawyer of splendid ability, and an able counsellor. His success before the courts is recognized throughout the state. While engaged in the practice of his profession he has successfully directed many large and varied enterprises, thus enabling him to become thoroughly familiar with the needs of the business interests of the State. He has been eminently successful in the management of his own affairs, as well as those of his clients, and we sincerely believe that no man in Tennessee is better qualified to give the people a safe and businesslike financial administration. The experience he has had in public and private life has enabled him to demonstrate his executive ability, and the correctness of his superior judgment.

Mr. Peay possesses traits of character which splendidly qualify him for the high office to which he aspires. We are sure that he will always courageously champion the cause of democracy as applied to the administration of the business of our commonwealth. We feel that this is truly a case where the office needs the man more than the man needs the office.

He has been a lifelong democrat of the old school, loyal to his party, and true to his friends. His clear and forceful statement of his candidacy expresses most ably the issues before the people and shows that he has thoroughly informed himself of the conditions that he will have to meet as Governor of Tennessee.

Our many years association with him in public and private life justifies our heartiest endorsement of his candidacy, and we earnestly commend him to the voters of the State as a man of courage, of honor, and integrity, in every way reliable and fully capable to give Tennessee a successful business administration.

The above endorsement was unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksville, Tenn.

W. E. BEACH,
President Chamber of Commerce.
E. A. CRUM, Secretary.

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VOTE FOR

L. C. ELY

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

FOR

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR

KNOX COUNTY

Election August 1st. 1918

"CHANGE CONDITIONS BY A CHANGE IN OFFICE"

TO J. B. CAMPBELL
Sarah Stidham vs. W. W. West et al
State of Tennessee, in Chancery Court
of Knox County. No. 15259

In this cause, it appearing from the affidavit filed, which is sworn to, and the return of the officer that the defendant J. B. Campbell is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant

appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Aug. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 5th day of July 1918
J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master.
A. C. Grimm, Sol.
July 6